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Containing the freshest Advices, Foreign and Domestic.

MONDAY, May 14, 1770.

Messieurs EDES & GILL,

WHEN we see an attack made upon a man, esteemed in the publick eye an innocent, inoffensive person, the singularity of the fact strongly engages our attention;—generous minds feel for the wrongs they suppose to be done him, and are apt to make themselves parties in his injuries:—This theory was sometime ago realized in this town in the suspension of Mr. V—r, which often became a subject of conversation in many companies;—It was generally said and believed that the G. & L. G. *undertook* to support an accusation against him; such was their condescention!—The latter however has taken pains to persuade some gentlemen, that he had no concern in that business!—My inclination leads me strongly to bring truth to light, and having obtained by the means of a friend, whether out of Sir N—ll—m's or St. S—t's closet, is immaterial, copies of some letters (genuine I believe) which fix this point beyond doubt, I thought they might afford amusement to such of your readers as may have heard any thing of this matter.—In them may be seen a sketch of the *candour*, *honour* and *impartiality*, which distinguish the character of these *respectable persons*.

From these letters we collect that the G. & L. G—r combined in a plan to obtain information from Mr. S— and the A. G—l (then upon the point of preferment, which may account for his *flexibility*,) that Mr. V—r had communicated some *secrets* to him, and to give their evidence of it to the C—rs, who it seems thus *procured* what they thought would be sufficient to answer their ends, and proceeded in consequense of it to the suspension of Mr. V—r!—It also appears that they refused to furnish that gentleman with a copy of such evidence as they obtained against him; though it be a treatment contrary to the usage of all public boards, & all courts of *justice*, and indeed to the rules of even common society. Upon which, Mr. V—r knowing the G. & Lt. G—r to be his *principal and grand accusers!* the following letters passed between them upon the occasion.

(a) He was secretary to the Board of Commissioners.

SIR, *Boston, 10th February* 1769.

SOME letters having passed from your E—y to the S—s of the C—ms concerning some intelligence said to be given by me to Mr. S—ll, A—y G—l of this province, in consequence of which a suspension from the execution of my office has been given to me by the Board, who are not disposed to grant me a copy of what has been so written by you; and as these letters have been wrote to a public board, and made the grounds of accusation against an officer belonging to it; and as I cannot suppose that your E—y would say any thing that may have a tendency to accuse any man which you would not wish to furnish him with, that he may have an opportunity of making his defence in the best manner that truth and justice would admit of, I am therefore to request that your E—y will favour me with copies of such letter or letters as might have been wrote by you as evidence against me in this matter, either to the board, or members of the board; as it may be of some service for me to be possessed of them in Boston, in order to prepare my justification to my superiors at home.

I have the honor to be, &c. S. V.

To his E—y G—r B—d.

N. B. An exact copy of the above, excepting the address, was sent to the L—t G—r.

SIR, *P. House, Feb.* 13, 1769.

THE letter which I wrote to the Board of Customs *at their desire*, which you say has been made use of to your *condemnation*, contains nothing but an account of conversation which passed between Mr. S— and me at several times, which letter was seen by Mr. S—ll, *and corrected where he thought it necessary before I sent it*; and was afterwards, as I have heard, confirmed by him before the Board. I have no objection to your having a copy of this letter; and for that purpose do hereby signify my consent to it, if it is wanting to your obtaining it from the Board. But as the letter was *in answer to several letters wrote to me* from the Board on this subject, and thereby become a part of the papers of their office, I doubt whether I am at liberty to communicate a copy of it without their leave; *and must consult them* upon the occasion before I can comply with your request.

I am, &c. F. B.

SIR, *Boston, 16th February*, 1769.

YOUR E—y's letter of the 13th Inst. now lies before me, in answer to my application for copies of your letters to the Board, concerning a conversation, said to have passed between Mr. S—ll and me; which in my letter I mentioned to be made use of, to the giving me a suspension, but not as your E—y is pleased to say, "*to my condemnation*," as it has not yet reached the power which alone holds that scale.—A power preoccupiable by no prejudication.

As I before mentioned to your E—y, that the Board have *already refused* to give me the copies in question, I must still be under the necessity of soliciting your E—y for them: And I doubt not but *you can* readily obtain the leave of the Board, if tho't necessary, for that Purpose.—But however that be, I hope my request will be complied with, as I presume it will be allowed, I only ask what the rules of honor, society and justice entitle me to receive from your E—y's Hands, as soon as may be convenient.

I have, &c. S. V.

His E—y F—s B—d, Esq;

SIR, *P. House, Feb.* 16, 1769.

I AM sorry to receive from you so *peevish* an answer to my letter of the 13th instant, as I really am quite clear of the least ill-will towards you, and am desirous that you should have all possible means for your defence. I have wrote to the C—rs of the C—ms concerning your request to me, and shall *wait their answer* before I determine upon the propriety of complying with it.

I am, &c. F. B.

SIR, *Boston, 10th February*, 1769.

I HAVE by me only a rough of the first draught of the Letters I wrote to the Commissioners relative to you; and as I make no doubt that when I transcribed them, I made several *alterations*, it is *not in my power* to comply with your desire:—But I have not the least objection to the Commissioners furnishing you with copies; and when I see any of them, will let them know it.—I wrote nothing to them but what *I received from Mr. S—ll*, and this not until they had been acquainted by other persons, that Mr. S—ll thought himself much injured, and had *mentioned his grievance to me*. And they had also by letters, *desired I would inform them* of what I had heard from Mr. S—ll.—I was not sure it would be agreeable to Mr. S—ll that the Commissioners should be *informed* by me; and therefore before I answered their letters, I enquired of him, and found *he* had no objection. I also *shewed to him* what I had wrote to the Commissioners, and he agreed that it differed in nothing material from the accounts I received from him. I am, Sir,

Your very humble Servant,

THO. HUTCHINSON

S—l V—r, Esq;

I remember at the Time of it, to have heard, that Mr. V—r did not send the letter to his H—r till two days after he had sent his E—y's. (i. e. on the 12th of February.) And when the Servant delivered it, the above answer (dated the 10th) was *immediately* returned;—the Servant was not *two minutes* in waiting.—So that it may be concluded, his H—r had (previous to receiving Mr. V—r's letter) *consulted his E—y and the C—rs*, which enabled him to write, and *have ready*, an answer to Mr. V—r's letter, two days *before his H—r received it!*

It is not, *at present*, necessary to comment upon these letters, or upon the *justice* and integrity of those concerned in that *rigbteous plan*, deliberately concerted with so much *ingenuity* and manliness, which might have issued, whether *designed* or not, in the ruin of an innocent person—The Public will probably soon have the whole affair before them, which will, no doubt, redound to the *lasting Honor* of Sir Nettleham, St. Scarlet, and their *cool sagacious pupil* Philanthrop;—In the mean time these letters are given as a specimen of *the good man* that holds the scale of *justice* in a great country, and who has taken so much pains to make the world consider *his Honour* and integrity beyond *suspicion*.

Malus, bonum ubi se simulat, tunc est pessimus.

† Sir F—s B—d in his petition to the K—g, complains, though without the least foundation in truth, of injustice in the House of Representatives in not furnishing him with a copy of their remonstrance against him.

BOSTON, May 10. 1770.

The following Act, which passed the last Session of the General Court, is tho't proper to be published in this Gazette.

An ACT for preventing and punishing Burglary, and for Repealing one Act, intitled, "*An Act against Burglary.*"

WHereas the Provision made by the Act against Burglary has been found ineffectual for answering the Purposes thereby intended:

Be it therefore enacted by the Lieutenant-Governor, Council, and House of Representatives, That the Act or Law of this Province, made and passed in the first Year of King George the Third, intitled, *An Act against Burglary*, and every Clause thereof, be, and the same is hereby repealed and made void forever.

And for the more effectually punishing of said Offence for the future,

Be it further enacted, That if any Person or Persons shall in the Night-Time break and enter any Dwelling-House, with intent to kill, rob, steal, commit Rape, or to do or perpetrate any Felony; the Person or Persons so offending, and being thereof convict, shall suffer the Pains of Death without Benefit of Clergy.

And be it further enacted, That if any Person or Persons shall enter into the Dwelling-House of another by Night or by Day without breaking the same, if such Entry shall be made with intent to kill, rob, steal, commit Rape, or perpetrate any Felony; and shall in the Night-Time break the said House to get out of the same, the Person or Persons so offending, and being thereof convict, shall suffer the Pains of Death, without Benefit of Clergy, any Law, Usage or Custom to the contrary of this Act, or of any thing therein contained notwithstanding.

AT a General Council held at the Council-Chamber in Boston, on Wednesday May 9th, His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor was pleased to nominate

William Read, Esq; to be a Justice of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas for the County of Suffolk.

John Winslow, Esq; and Thomas Gray, Esq; to be Justices of the Peace for said County.

Mr. Oliver Vose, to be a Coroner for said County.

John Vassal, Esq; to be a Justice of the Peace for the County of Middlesex.

Mr. John Abby, to be a Coroner for said County.

Thomas Robie, Esq; to be a Justice of the Peace for the County of Essex.

Jonathan Ashley, Esq; Jonathan Bliss, Esq; James Bridgham, jun. Esq; and John Wood, Esq; to be Justices of the Peace for the County of Hampshire.

Daniel Davis, Esq; to be a Justice of the Peace for the County of Barnstable.

Isaac Hinkley, Esq; and Chillingsworth Foster, Esq; to be Special Justices of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas for the County of Barnstable.

Mr. Mark Lincoln, to be a Coroner for the County of Worcester.

Enoch Freeman, Esq; to be Judge of Probate of Wills for the County of Cumberland.

Thomas Smith, jun. Esq; to be a Justice of the Peace for said County.

Dudley Carleton, Esq; and Jonathan Longfellow, Esq; to be Justices of the Peace for the County of Lincoln.

Timothy Robinson, Esq; James Todd, Esq; Joseph Bennet, Esq; and Woodbridge Little, Esq; to be Justices of the Peace for the County of Berkshire.

To all which Nominations His Majesty's Council did advise and consent.

AT a Meeting of the Freeholders and other Inhabitants of the Town of BOSTON, duly qualified and legally warned in public Town-Meeting assembled at Faneuil-Hall, on Tuesday the 8th Day of May, Anno Domini 1770.

THE Hon. JAMES OTIS, Esq; having by the Advice of his Physicians, retired into the Country for the Recovery of his Health:—

VOTED,

That the Thanks of the Town be given to the Hon. JAMES OTIS, Esq; for the great and important Services which as a Representative in the General Assembly through a Course of Years He has rendered to this Town and Province; particularly for his undaunted Exertions in the Common Cause of the Colonies, from the Beginning of the present glorious Struggle for the Rights of the British Constitution. At the same Time the Town cannot but express their ardent Wishes for the Recovery of his Health, and the Continuance of those public Services that must long be remembered with Gratitude, and distinguish his Name among the Patriots of AMERICA.

VOTED, That the Gentlemen the Selectmen be a Committee to transmit to the Hon. JAMES OTIS, Esq; an attested Copy of the aforegoing Vote.

Attest. WILLIAM COOPER, Town-Clerk.

Tuesday last at a Meeting of the Freeholders and other Inhabitants of this Town, the following Gentlemen were elected to represent them in the Great and General Court or Assembly to be convened at Cambridge on Wednesday the 30th Instant:

The Number of Voters were 513.

Hon. JAMES BOWDOIN, Esq;	439
Hon. THOMAS CUSHING, Esq;	510
Mr. SAMUEL ADAMS,	510
Hon. JOHN HANCOCK, Esq;	511

The Meeting is adjourned to Tuesday next.

We hear the Hon. WILLIAM BRATTLE, Esq; and Mr. THOMAS GARDNER, are elected to represent the Town of Cambridge.

At the Dudleian Lecture Yesterday at Harvard College, the Rev. Mr. AMOS ADAMS of Roxbury preached a Sermon, from the 1st Chapter of Titus, and the 5th Verse:—*For this cause left I thee in Crete, that thou should'st set in order the things that are wanting, and ordain elders in every city, as I had appointed thee.* The Subject was a Defence of Presbyterian Ordination.

We hear from New-Providence, that on the 22d of January last died there after a few Days Illness with a billous Cholic, EBENEZER LOVE, Esq; formerly of this Town, Printer: For a Number of Years past he had resided at that Island, and carried on Merchandize, was well esteemed by the Gentlemen there, and elected a Member of their House of Assembly.

Best Velvet CORKS, to be sold by WILLIAM BOWES, at his Shop on Dock Square.

ALSO,

Empty Casks and Boxes of all Sizes, imported long before the Non-Importation Agreement took Place.

(b) Did not act appointing Commissioners pa. 748 Vol. 1. Commission pa. 253 Vol. 2.

(c) Vid. page 56.

(a) Night Time in Law when the face of a person can't be known, says Judge Oliver.

4 Mr. Venner. || Governor. v Lieutenant-Governor. ~ Nettleham. Gov. r Barnard. 9 Scarlet. Gov. Hutchenson. * Jon. Sewall. & Attorney General. § Commissioners — Excellency. & Gov. Barnard & Francis Barnard & Tories. The most of those are residers (illegible) or Friends to them, or connected with them.

Friday last arrived here Capt. Burnell, and Yesterday Capt. Symmes, from London; by whom we have English Prints to the 24th of March; but have Room this Week only for the following.

From the Daily Advertiser, March 15, 1770.

ON the 27th of June 1769, the Assembly of the Massachusetts Bay voted a petition to his Majesty, praying him to remove sir Francis Bernard from that government, for *repeated* acts of *oppression* therein enumerated. This was transmitted to their Agent, who presented it to the King on the 14th of September. On the 15th of July Governor Bernard prorogued the Assembly to January 10th; coming over to England, he presented a petition to the King in council; *accusing* the Assembly, and praying for an *immediate* hearing of the charges they had alledged against him.

Accordingly the petition of the House was, on the 25th of October, referred to the consideration of a Committee of Council. About the last of this month, the Agent, having waited on the Secretary of State, received *parole* information of this reference, which had not officially been intimated to him. Upon this he presented a petition to the King, praying for due time and opportunity to support the allegations against sir Francis Bernard. In answer to this he received notice the 22d of December, that the petition was *ordered to a hearing* on the 27th of January. The evident *insufficiency* of this interval, to transmit intelligence of the trial to Boston, and receive evidences from thence, made it necessary to prefer another petition, praying for some months delay for this purpose. Instead of that, it was ordered *peremptorily* to be heard on the 28th of February. Another petition for time, from the absolute and notorious impossibility of producing evidence at that already prescribed, was answered by a *peremptory notice to attend on that day.*

In the mean time news arrived from Boston, that, by *express order from the Secretary of State*, the Assembly was, *before any meeting*, farther prorogued to the 18th of March. Thus precluded from every hope of receiving instructions from his constituents, the Agent drew up and presented a Memorial, in which he entirely, on that day declined *attempting* to support the petition; and submitted to their Lordships, whether, in their wisdom and justice, they could proceed to decide upon its merits, the petitioners, unapprized, unheard, and, from an *evident necessity*, incapable of bringing whatever proofs they might have, to support the truth of the allegations they contained.

Having thus stated the facts with regard to this proceeding, the public will make the proper comment. We will only say, that a man, *conscious of his innocence*, would not have solicited an *immediate* trial, when he was certain the truth *could not* appear. The more fully and fairly an innocent man's conduct is examined, the more pure and perfect must be his vindication. And the *impartial* world will perhaps suspect, that such solicitude to *suppress evidence*, could not arise from any expectation, that it would be inadequate to the support of what was alledged. The Assembly which accused their Governor, acted as a political body; their political existence depended *on him* whom they accused; and he manifested, no doubt, a *consciousness of his innocence*, by soliciting and *urging*, that they might be called upon to prove their charge, at a time when *he knew* they did not exist.

It is much insisted on, that if the Assembly had been possessed of any proofs, they would have sent them with the petition. The cause must be surely weak, that trusts for its support to so *frivolous* an argument.

For whether they ever tho't of proof being demanded, does not appear. They prayed their Sovereign to remove an oppressive Governor; and they might well trust, that their *solemn testimony* of the particular instances of his oppression would have been unquestioned. But if they conjectured their allegations would be ordered to a judicial hearing, they must have expected the *common, notorious* and INVARIABLE course of justice. And this is to *allow due time* for such evidence to be produced, as may be necessary on *either* side. This is so *usual*, & so manifestly requisite even to the *appearance* of administring justice, that it was *impossible* they could apprehend it would *be denied* to them. They hardly expected an *impartial court* would have demanded of them an impossibility; and, in the face of that, proceed to their condemnation. Such an apprehension would have been contrary to the *first principles of justice*, and to the constant tenor of judicial proceedings.

When the House of Commons carry up to the Lords an impeachment against any of their members, do they accompany it with their witnesses? Or were a motion *immediately* to be made and carried, that they should prove their allegations on the spot, or have them dismissed with censure, *what would the world think of their Lordships justice*, or of the *innocence of the impeached?* The Middlesex petition will furnish us a case directly in point. It laid before the King various articles of charge against the first Ministers of the kingdom. Suppose the gentlemen, who presented that petition, had been commanded *peremptorily* to make good the charge in an hour's time, and in default of that it had been declared an infamous libel, *what opinion would men have formed of the justice of the King or of the innocence of his Ministers?* And can it be in any man's apprehension a *less mockery of justice*, to demand witnesses to be collected and transported from Boston hither, in 17, or in 47 days, than from Middlesex in one hour?

But it is said the honor of sir Francis was suffering under this impeachment. God forgive us when we touch a part *already galled indeed*. He has made his honor *so tender*, that it will *not bear the touch*; but shrinks like the sensitive plant, from the *very approach* of examination. Yet is not the character of every accused or impeached person equally under the sufferance of imputation, as was that of sir Francis Bernard? Were the Lords, whom the Middlesex petition accused, *less tender* of their honor, or *less conscious* of their *innocence?*

If this *hasty*, I will not say *unjust*, proceeding of Gov. Bernard, be intended to justify him in the *opinion of the public*, he is greatly mistaken. The people of England abhor *injustice*. And the truth stands like a primeval rock in the ocean, against which *the waves may beat*, but which they can never overthrow.

Of one thing we will venture to assure his Excellency, that whenever his conduct comes to be *judicially* examined, he will find *more deliberation* & a *different issue.*

LONDON, March 15. (2)

Yesterday at noon, in consequence of the letter received from Lord Weymouth, the Lord Mayor, with Aldermen Sir William Stephenson, and Mr. Trecothick; Mr. Townsend and Mr. Sawbridge, Sheriffs, one hundred and fifty-three of the Common council, and the Committee of the Livery, in their proper gowns, attended at Guildhall; from whence, at a quarter before one, they proceeded in their carriages to St. James's, attended by the Common Serjeant, Common Clerk, Remembrancer, two Secondaries, Sword Bearer, Mace Bearer, Water Bailiff, Common Crier, Common Hunt, City Marshalls, &c. &c. &c. They arrived there at two o'clock, and where introduced to his Majesty, who received them seated on his throne; the Common Serjeant, (in the absence of the Recorder) began to read the Remonstrance; but being in too much confusion to proceed, Sir James Hodges, the Common Clerk, read it to his Majesty, very properly and distinctly, and with a suitable and judicious emphasis. To which his *Majesty* was pleased to *read* the following *most gracious* Answer:

'I shall always be ready to receive the Requests, and to 'listen to the Complaints of my Subjects; but it gives 'me great Concern to find, that any of them should have 'been so far misled, as to offer me an Address and Remonstrance, the Contents of which I cannot but consider as disrespectful to me, injurious to Parliament, and irreconcileable to the Principles of the Constitution.

'I have ever made the Law of the Land the Rule of 'my Conduct, esteeming it my chief Glory to reign over 'a free People: With this View I have always been careful, as well to execute faithfully the Trust reposed in 'me, as to avoid even the Appearance of invading any of 'those Powers which the Constitution has placed in other 'Hands. It is only by persevering in such a Conduct 'that I can either discharge my own Duty, or secure to 'my Subjects the free Enjoyment of those Rights which 'my Family were called to defend; and while I act upon these Principles, I shall have a Right to expect, and I 'am confident I shall continue to receive, the steady and 'affectionate Support of my People.'

When his Majesty had done reading the Speech, the Lord Mayor, &c. had the honour of kissing his Majesty's hand; after which, as they were withdrawing—his Majesty instantly turned round to his Courtiers, and laughed.

A Correspondent says, "It is no wonder a great Personage laughed yesterday; as it was truly laughable to see a set of men kissing his hand the moment he had heard himself treated by them with the utmost indignation in their Remonstrance."(3)

March 16. It is reported, the six Gentlemen, who signed the petition to the Lord Mayor for a common Hall, will be shortly obliged to attend prayers in St. Stephen's Chapel.

As the Lord Mayor passed through the city on Wednesday, the mob hallooed out, "God bless King George and Alderman Beckford;" and a Trumpeter at a one pair-of-stairs window, as the procession passed by, sounded "God save the King."

Notwithstanding there were at least 10,000 people on Wednesday, near St. James's Palace, (among whom were a great number of the better sort) yet not the least riot, tumult, or disturbance of any kind happened.(4)

March 19. *We hear that in the Upper Room of the Robin Hood Society it was carried on Friday by a great majority to address his Majesty on a late Remonstrance.*(3)(3)

It is apprehended by many that a certain Remonstrance will share the same fate with the North-Briton No. 45.

We hear that a detachment of the royal regiment of artillery will embark for Jamaica as soon as the necessary transports shall be got ready.

A Correspondent observes, that in the Annals of History it cannot be found that so patriotic a Lord Mayor and Sheriffs were ever Cotemporaries.

Sir Robert Walpole on the excise Bill called the City Sturdy Beggars; *they seem now the* Sturdy Rich.

It is remarkable, that Queen Elizabeth reigned exactly 45 Years, and never had 45 Hours uneasiness during the Time.

This day, it is said, both Houses of Parliament, with their respective Speakers, will wait on his Majesty at St. James's, to present him with their humble addresses, that he may be graciously pleased to order the address, remonstrance and petition of the city of London to be laid before them.

The Chairman of the Committee of the Livery, it is said, has received an order to attend a great assembly this day.

It is reported a prosecution is commenced against the publisher of the third number of the Whisperer.(4)

A motion was made in a certain Society on Tuesday night, by the E. of M. that the E. of C. be committed to the Tower, for several spirited assertions; which motion the Chairman was tender of putting, well knowing the majority would be for the question; and therefore no notice was taken of it: But about twelve o'clock the same nobleman renewed his motion, which was received in the same manner; at last L. C. got up, and desired to know whether he was to be sent to his new lodgings, or might be permitted to retire to his old ones, as it grew late, and he felt the gout coming on him very fast. L. M. finding no support, withdrew his motion.

March 20. One of the common council observed on a late occasion, that a great personage discovered more generosity in his behaviour than his attendants, he *laughed openly*, but they *laughed in their sleeves.*

It is certain the heads of a bill are now under consideration, for the more effectually preventing the British artificers of any kind from migrating to North America.

Many hundred copies of Junius's letter of yesterday is printing off, in order to be dispersed all over the kingdom.

Notwithstanding the reception the Remonstrance met with at St. James's on Wednesday last, the patriots at St. Stephen's did not abate a particle of their zeal on Thursday Mr. C—v—h, in particular, observed, "That he would be more attentive than ever to the steps of the M——r, trace him thro' all his wiles, nor should the power of the T—— screen him from the just resentment of an enraged, injured people."

We learn from good authority, that the Earl of H——gh asserted, a few days since, that all American matters will shortly be settled in a manner entirely satisfactory to all parties.

A certain Assembly were on Monday so exceedingly polite, that *the Tower, Newgate*, and *Common-Hangman*, were words tho't too indelicate to be once mentioned.

March 21. A certain great Personage intends shortly to make the tower of England.

This day se'nnight the Freeholders of the county of Middlesex, and the Freemen and Burgesses of Westminster will meet at Westminster-hall, to read and agree to a Remonstrance to the King, which is already prepared.(5)

The Northumberland and Durham petitions will be presented to his Majesty to-morrow at St. James's.(5)

It is said that John Ketch, Esq; has sent a letter to the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, acquainting his Lordship, that he will sooner resign his place, than burn the City Remonstrance.(3)

It is currently reported, that his Grace the Duke of Bedford died yesterday.

March 22. The council held on Saturday night, on the City Remonstrance,(3) being divided in their opinions, they came to no resolution. It is said, Lord Halifax, Lord Rochford, Lord Hillsborough, and Sir Edward Hawke, were of one opinion, and that Lord North, Lord Gower, and Lord Weymouth, were of another opinion.

March 23. Yesterday the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, gave a most splendid Entertainment at the Mansion House.

It is confidently asserted, that some alterations will be made in the American acts, and that then they will certainly be enforced.

March 24. Thursday the Upper House sat till almost seven o'Clock, and came to a Resolution to hold a conference with the other House; at which conference both Houses agreed to address his Majesty; in consequence of which yesterday, at two o'clock, a great number of Lords and Commons waited on his Majesty at St. James's, with an adddess, and were received very graciously.(4)

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(13)

Part of the celebrated JUNIUS's *Letter, March 19, 1770.*

The city of London have expressed their sentiments with freedom and firmness, they have spoken truth boldly; and, in whatever light their remonstrance may be represented by courtiers, I defy the most subtle lawyer in this country to point out a single instance, in which they have exceeded the truth. Even that assertion, which we are told is most offensive to parliament, in the theory of the English constitution is strictly true. If any part of the representative body be not chosen by the people, that part vitiates and corrupts the whole. If there be a defect in the representation of the people, that power, which alone is equal to the making of laws in this country, is not compleat, and the acts of parliament under that circumstance are not the acts of a pure and intire legislature. I speak of the theory of our constitution; and whatever difficulties or inconveniences may attend the practice, I am ready to maintain that, as far as the fact deviates from the principle, so far the practice is vicious and corrupt. I have not heard a question raised upon any other part of the remonstrance.(3) That the principle, on which the Middlesex election was determined,(3) is more pernicious in its effects than either the levying ship-money by Charles the first, or the suspending power assumed by his son, will hardly be disputed by any man who understands or wishes well to the English constitution. It is not an act of open violence done by the King, or any direct and palpable breach of the laws attempted by his minister, that can ever endanger the liberties of this country. Against such a King or minister the people would immediately take the alarm, and all parties unite to oppose him. The laws may be grossly violated in particular instances, without any direct attack upon the whole system. Facts of that kind stand alone; they are attributed to necessity, not defended upon principle. We can never be really in danger, until the forms of parliament are made use of to destroy the substance of our civil and political liberties;—until parliament itself betrays it's trust, by contributing to establish new principles of government, and employing the very weapons, committed to it by the collective body, to stab the constitution.(3)

As for the terms of the Remonstrance, I presume it will not be affirmed, by any person less polished than a gentleman Usher, that this is a season for compliments. Our gracious * indeed is abundantly civil to himself. Instead of an answer to a petition,(3) his —— very gracefully pronounces his own Panegyric; and I confess that, as far as his personal behaviour or the royal purity of his intensions is concerned, the truth of those declarations, which the minister has drawn up for his master, cannot decently be disputed. In every other respect, I affirm that they are absolutely unsupported, either in argument or fact. I must add too that supposing the speech were otherwise unexceptionable, it is not a direct answer to the petition of the city.(3) His —— is pleased to say, that he is always ready to receive the requests of his subjects; yet the sheriffs were twice sent back with an excuse, and it was certainly debated in council whether or no the magistrates of the city of London should be admitted to an audience. Whether the Remonstrance be or be not injurious to parliament, is the very question between the parliament and the people, and such a question, as cannot be decided by the assertion of a third party, however respectable. That the petitioning for a dissolution of parliament is irreconcileable with the principles of the constitution is a new doctrine. His M——y perhaps has not been informed that the House of Commons themselves have, by a formal resolution, admitted it to be the right of the subject.(3) His —— proceeds to assure us, that he has made the laws the rule of his conduct.——Was it in ordering or permitting the ministers to apprehend Mr. Wilkes by a general warrant?(4) Was it in suffering his ministers to revive the obsolete maxm of *nullum tempus* to rob the Duke of Portland of his property, and thereby give a decisive turn to a county election?——Was it in erecting a chamber consultation of surgeons with authority to examine into and supersede the legal verdict of a jury? Or did his —— consult the laws of this country, when he permitted his secretary of state to declare that, whenever the civil magistrate is trifled with, a military force must be sent for, *without the delay of a moment*, and effectually employed? Or was it in the barbarous exactness, with which this illegal, inhuman doctrine was carried into execution?——If his —— had recollected these facts, I think he would never have said, at least with any reference to the measures of government, that he made the laws the rule of his conduct. To talk of preserving the affections or relying on the support of his subjects, while

(1) The House Rejecting Wilkes & placing Lutterel in his Room pa. 538. 550 Vol. 2. (9) vid. pa. 124. Vol. 2. (10) when they convicted me. quere & vid pa 456 (when) the Surgeons examined the Person murdered & the verdict was set aside) Vol. 2. (11) Ld Weymouth vid pa. 472 Vol. 2. (12) vid pa. Geo. Fields. pa. 176. Vol. 2. vid pa 120 vid Barnards Defence pa. 643

* Thing. † Majesty ‡ vid pa. 580. Vol. 2. ¶ pa. 56 ** ‡‡ Earl of Marchmont (1) vid page 10. (2) pa. 109. (3) vid page 106. (4) House of Lords (5) Turn to Index Vol. 2. & Thus to Find Petitions &c (256 257) (6) Supposed to mean Tea Act, pa. 735. Vol. 1. (7) pa. 109. (13) vid. address to King pa. (14) pa.

Vide Page 649. Vol. 2. Earl of Chatham ~ Lord Townshend ~ Ministers ~ Hillsborough.

he continues to act upon these principles, is indeed paying a compliment to their loyalty which I hope they have too much spirit and understanding to deserve.

His ——, we are told, is not only punctual in the performance of his own duty, but careful not to assume any of those powers which the constitution has placed in other hands. Admitting this last assertion to be strictly true, it is no way to the purpose. The city of London have not desired the —— to a power placed in other hands. If they had, I should hope to see the person, who dared to present such a petition, immediately impeached. They solicit their —— to exert that constitutional authority, which the laws have vested in him for the benefit of his subjects. They call upon him to make use of his lawful prerogative in a case, which our laws evidently supposed might happen, since they have provided for it by trusting the sovereign with a discretionary power to dissolve the parliament. This request will, I am confident, be supported by Remonstrances from all parts of the kingdom. His —— will find at last that this is the sense of his people, and that it is not his interest to support either ministry or parliament, at the hazard of a breach with the collective body of his subjects.—That he is the King of a free people, is indeed his greatest glory. That he may long continue the King of a free people, is the second wish that animates my heart. The first is, *that the people may be free.* vid. Rem. pa. 137 JUNIUS.

NEW-YORK, May 7.

We are told that his Majesty's 26th Regiment is expected in Town this Week from New-Jersey; and that the 29th now in Boston, is to replace them.

BOSTON, May 14.

Last Tuesday the Lady of the Hon. THOMAS CUSHING, Esq; late Speaker of the House of Representatives, was safely deliver'd of a Son.

Letters from New-York and Philadelphia intimating, that it has been reported in those Capitals, the Merchants of this Town determined to break thro' their Agreement and import Fall Goods, notwithstanding the continuance of the Tea Duty (1), we can assure the Public that nothing can be further from Truth, nor has the spirit of the Trade at any Time appeared more determined. The Bulk of the Goods which came contrary to Agreement, tho' shipped by Persons who had not signed, are now put on board the Lydia, Capt. Scott, and do not fill the Hold by a fourth part. No one beside the Old Importers (3) has yet had the Stupidity to act so much in Opposition, to the sense of their Country as to persist in Violation, of its unanimous Resolution, we believe that our Trade with Great-Britain will not be open till the whole of the late Revenue Acts is Repealed. (2)

Extract of a Letter from London, dated March 20, 1770.

—"The Duke of Grafton will *now* certainly prevail against the Lords Chatham, Camden, and all the Opposition; for your Mr. H—— has *publickly* undertaken to support and defend his Grace.—It is a very lucky and timely Assistance for the Duke, who was tho't to be tottering even at St. James's. But without doubt he will carry all before him now.——Why did you not appoint Mr. H. to be your Agent? No Man living can tell how much he might have served you. 'Tis said he is soliciting a Mandamus to be one of his Majesty's Council for the Province of New-Hampshire; and as it is understood that they have *room* for Men of Abilities at their C—l B—d, it is not unlikely that he will succeed."

The Reverend Mr. SAMUEL HAVEN of Portsmouth, has received a DIPLOMA *from the University of Edinburg, conferring the honorary Degree of Doctor of Divinity on him.*

We hear a Vessel from Ireland is arrived at the Vineyard bound here, with a Cargo of the best Rose Butter.

Last Friday Evening Eleanor Collings was found dead in her own House, near Bull's Wharff. A Jury of Inquest sat on the Body. The Opinion of the Doctors, and their Verdict was, That said Eleanor being intoxicated with Liquor, was suffocated in her own Filth; and by that Means came by her Death.

Yesterday died here after a short Illness, Mr. WILLIAM FAIRFIELD, in the 77th Year of his Age, for many Years past one of the Assessors of this Town.

This Morning sat out for Philadelphia, (accompanied as far as Dedham, by several Persons of Distinction) Thomas Smith, Esq; of that City, Merchant.——A Gentleman who by his engaging and polite Deportment during a short Residence in this Town, had justly obtained the Esteem of a very numerous and respectable Acquaintance.

(*Advertisements, &c. omitted, will be in our next.*)

FLAX-SEED.

For the Benefit of the neighbouring Towns to encourage the Growth of good Flax, which only is to be done but by change of Seed, a Gentleman of this Town has procured about 150 Bushels perfectly clean and free of the small Seed called No Seed, which grew about 150 Miles to the Southward, and may be had at 4s. per Bushel, in small Quantities not exceeding two Bushels, of Mr. *Ephraim May* and Mr. *Caleb Davis*, near the Fortification, and Mr. *William Conant*, at Charlestown.

On WEDNESDAY next 16th Inst.
At TEN o'Clock in the Morning,
Will be Sold by PUBLIC VENDUE,
At the Auction Room in Queen-Street,
A few Casks of Nails, a Quantity of Sieve Bottoms, a good Harpsicord, a large Beam & Scales, and a variety of English Goods as usual.
J. RUSSELL, Auctioneer.

ALL Persons who are indebted to the Estate of Mr. *Samuel Henchman*, late of *Boston*, deceased, are desired to make immediate Payment to JOHN HANCOCK, Esq; of said *Boston*, Administrator;—And all Persons to whom said Estate is indebted, are desired immediately to call on said HANCOCK with their Accounts, that they may be discharged. Boston, May 11, 1770.

A wet Nurse, with a good Breast of Milk, who can be well recommended, is wanted immediately in a Gentleman's Family. Any such may be further inform'd, by enquiring of Edes and Gill.

To be sold extreme low for Cash, Wholesale or Retail,
By JOHN GORE, jun.
Opposite LIBERTY-TREE, *Boston*,
ROSE, green, yellow, pompadore and dark-colour'd India taffaties; a fine assortment of 7-8 Irish linens; a genteel assortment of callicoes; pompadore, blue, mixt and dark-colour'd broad-cloths; black and drab German serges; shalloons, tammies, durants; mens and womens white cotton hose, mens and womens black and coloured worsted ditto; ribbons; short white and lillican pins; white, blue and crimson figured modes, black do; white, pink, blue and black pelong sattins, rich black do. black sprigg ditto; black 3 & 4-thread breeches patterns; oznabrigs, ticklinburgs; ravens duck; check handkerchiefs; drab and black cotton velvet, black silk ditto; stript white gauze for aprons, black sprig gauzd; cambrick, spotted lawn aprons; black sewing silk; deathhead buttons; silk twist; tapes; womens white silk mits; black and dark coloured ditto, black silk gloves, womens fine French kid gloves, womens lamb mitts; white trolly and blond laces——Choice French Indigo—Fustians and Jeans.

North-American Manufactures.
Superfine 3rd mix'd Cotton Hose, superfine 3-thread worsted and mil'd ditto, for 6s. L. M. a Pair, equally as fine as any Imported from London and sold at that Price; black, pompadore, light and dark mix'd chocolate and drab colour'd Cloths, Sagathies, a Variety of thin Summer Wear, Diaper, white Cotton and Linnen, strip'd ditto, strip'd Swanskins, best of *Lynn* Shoes, Woollen Check, superfine white Flannel, Pole Combs, fine Teeth Horn Combs.

TO BE SOLD by PUBLIC VENDUE
at HANCOCK's Wharff, TO-MORROW,
at Twelve o'Clock at Noon;
A new Ship, Burthen 180 Tons,
or thereabouts, now laying at said Wharff.
A Quantity of Cotton Wool, and a few Hogsheads of West-India Rum, to be sold cheap for Cash by SAMUEL BRECK, at his Store, nearly opposite the Golden Ball.——Where may be had, A general Assortment of West India Goods and Groceries. ALSO, an Anchor of about 400 Weight, and a Quantity of Junk.

Pure Sperma Cæti Candles,
Manufactured and Sold by
Nathaniel Appleton & Com'y,
At their Works adjoining to the South-Battery, *Boston*.
N. B. Sperma Cæti Oil sold at the same Place.

WHEREAS *the late Partnership of* Robert Pierpoint, *and* Benjamin Cobb, *was Dissolved the 10th Instant*: ALL Persons that have any Accounts open with said Company, are desired to settle the same with *Robert Pierpont*.
Boston, 11th May 1770. ROB. PIERPONT, BENJA. COBB.

For *Newbury-Port*,
The Brigg *Hannah, Gee Hodgkins*,
Master, now laying at Vernon's Wharff, North-End. Will sail in a few Days. For Freight or Passage, apply to JOHN BAKER, at his House in Back-Street, or the Master on board. May 14, 1770.

TO BE LETT,
One End of a House, with a good Kitchen, Yard and Garden, also a Stable, oppolite the Rev. Mr. Moorhead's Meeting-House.—For further Particulars enquire at said House. May 12th, 1770.

TO BE SOLD BY
George Spriggs,
Gardner to JOHN HANCOCK, Esq;
ALL Sorts of Garden Seeds, Beans, Peas, &c. all fresh and good, and will be warranted. Apply to him at his House near Beacon Hill.

On WEDNESDAY Evening,
Being the 16th Instant,
Will be perform'd at Concert-Hall,
A Vocal Entertainment,
Of Three Acts.
The Songs (of which there are Sixty Nine) are taken from a celebrated Opera, call'd
Love in a Village,
Tickets to be had at the British-Coffee-House, and at Concert-Hall, at Half a Dollar each.
To begin at Seven o'Clock.
N. B. If it should be a wet Evening, the Entertainment will be put off 'till the first fair Evening.

ALL Persons who have Demands on the Estate of Thomas Palfrey, late of Boston, Sail-Maker, deceased, are desired to bring in their Accounts in Order for a Settlement: And those who are indebted to said Estate are requested to make speedy Payment to
May 14, ELIZABETH PALFREY, Administratrix.

WHEREAS the Co-partnership of Thomas Palfrey and Benjamin Jeffry of Boston, Sail-Makers, is Dissolved by the Death of the former—This is is to desire all Persons who have any Demands on them (as a Company) to bring in their Accounts to the Subscriber for a Settlement: And those who are indebted to said Company, to pay their respective Balances to him.
May 14, 1770. WILLIAM HOSKINS,
(Attorney to the surviving Partner.

ALL Persons that are indebted to the Estate of Captain *John Hamock*, late of *Boston*, Wine-Merchant, deceased, are ONCE MORE desired to pay their respective Balances to his Son *Charles Hamock*, who is empowered to receive the same; or they will be put to further Trouble. CHARLES HAMOCK.

ALL Persons that have any Demands on the Estate of Mr. *Nathaniel Loring*, late of *Boston*, Merchant, deceased, are desired to bring them in to *Benjamin Dolbeare*, Administrator on said Estate. And all Persons that are indebted to said Estate, are desired to make Payment immediately to said Administrator.

TO BE SOLD
On THURSDAY next.
By Benjamin Church,
At his usual Place of Sale;
BROAD Cloths, Forrest Cloths, Camblets, figured Stuffs, Irish and Scotch Hollands, Lawns, Cambricks, Checks, Handkerchiefs, Mens Hose, Hats, Caps, &c. &c. Sundry Articles of Houshold Furniture, as Tables, Chairs, Looking-Glasses, Beds and Bedsteads, Wearing Apparel, Watches, &c.

A Bell-Foundery.
ERected by Henry Crane of Stoughton, by the Assistance of a Bell-Founder lately from England, but last from Philadelphia——Where Peals of Bells are cast of any Size for Churches, Bells for Meeting Houses from 100wt. to 6 or 7 Tons, School-House and Ship Bells of all Sizes, Bells for Clocks and Chime Bells of any Dimensions. This being a new Branch of Business in this Province, said Crane hopes he may meet with public Encouragement; and he will engage to make them as good as any imported and much cheaper.——For further Particulars, inquire of Messieurs SCOTT & GILL, in Boston.

To be Sold for want of Employ,
a Negro Man that understands the Cooper's Business.——For further Particulars, inquire of Edes and Gill.

—*Auction-Hall*, King-Street—
THIS EVENING—(MONDAY)
Will be Sold by PUBLIC VENDUE,
Many Sorts of Goods—Among which are,
MENS and Womens second-hand Apparel, Silk Gown, some House Furniture, Irish Linnens, &c.
Auction-Hall, This Evening Monday, } J. Gerrish.

Colony of Rhode-Island, &c. *Newport, May* 10, 1770.

WHereas Francis Pope of Newport, Mariner, preferred a Petition and represented unto the General Assembly, that he is an insolvent Debtor, and prayed that the Benefit of an Act passed in June 1756, for the Relief of insolvent Debtors, may be extended unto him: Whereupon the General Assembly referred the said Petition and ordered that he should notify his Creditors by an Advertisement to be inserted three Weeks successively, in the Newport Mercury, and in one of the New-York, and in one of the Boston News-Papers, to appear at next Session to answer the same: I Do therefore hereby notify the Creditors of the said Francis Pope, to appear (if they shall think fit) at the General Assembly to be holden at said Newport, on the second Monday in June next, then and there to shew Cause (if any they have) why the said Petition should not be granted.
HENRY WARD, Sec'y.

The YOUNG HERO,
TO Cover for a Guinea a Mare for the Season, or Half a Guinea a Leap——He's a fine Blood Bay Stallion, full 15 Hands high, of the Saddle Breed, equal, if not superior to any Horse raised in this Province, and remarkably sure for getting Colts.
Apply to Mr. Samuel Anthony at Mr. John Rogers's in Marlboro'-Street, a little Southward of the Province House, or Mr. Samuel Sellon in Bromfield's Lane, leading from Marlboro'-Street to the Common.

ON TUESDAY NEXT,
Will be Sold by public Vendue, at the New Auction Room at the Foot of Royal-Exchange Lane,
Over Mr. THOMAS WALLEY's Store,
A Variety of Goods, amongst which are, Broad Cloths, Breeches Patterns, Cotton & Worsted Hose, Castor Hatts, Irish Hollands, Callicoes, Lawns, Linnen Handkerchiefs, Taffities, Pelongs, striped Hollands, Furniture and other Checks, Bed-ticks, Womens Stays, white Threads, Metal Buttons, Table Knives, Scissors, Silver Sleeve Buttons, Gold Rings, Watches, &c. &c.
Also Kitchen and other House Furniture.
William Hunter, Auctioneer.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *BOSTON.*
ENTERED IN.
Schooner Endeavour, Stewart from Virginia; Schooner Susanna, Wales from Halifax; Sloop Abigail, Bordman, Sloop Lucy & Rhoda, Snow, from New-London; Sloop Betsey, Paine, from Maryland; Sloop Dispatch, Dunn, from Cayenne & Esequebo; Schooner Two Brothers, Higginson, Schooner Three Friends, Parsons, from Guadaloupe; Brig. Commodore Hood, Cummings, Brig. Lucretia, Folgier, Brig. Ruth, Brock, Brig. Hanover, Barnard, Brig. Whale-Bone, Jenkins, Brig. Friendship, Burnell, from London.

Buried in the Town of Boston since our last,
Eelven Whites. No Black.
Baptiz'd in the several Churches, Eight.

High Water at Boston,		*for this present Week.*	
Monday, 50 *m. after*	2	*Friday*, 54 *m. after*	5
Tuesday, 36 *m. after*	3	*Saturday*, 44 *m. aft.*	6
Wednesday, 21 *m. aft.*	4	*Lord's-day*, 33 *m. aft*	7
Thursday, 9 *m. aft.*	5	*Last Q.*	16 *Day Morn.*

Majesty & King — Sovereign — Boy. Hallowell — Council Board — Vide Page 126 & pa. 116. — Vid. Remonstrance pa. 106. — Vid in Index Vol. 2 to Find. — Merchants agree. (1) vid y^e Act pa. 735 — Vol. 1 — (2) vid. Molasses Act pa. 9. Vol. 2 — Tea Act pa. 735. Vol. 1. (3) vid their names pa. 69.

War Office, January 23. 1770.

WHEREAS it hath been repreſented to the King, that there are at this Time ſeveral Deſerters from the different Corps in his Majeſty's Land Service, that by an Offer of his Majeſty's gracious Pardon they might be induced to return to their Duty, and that ſuch an Inſtance of his Royal Clemency might have a due Influence upon their future Behaviour; his Majeſty is graciouſly pleaſed to grant his free Pardon to all Deſerters from his Land Forces, under the following Limitations and Conditions.

1ſt. That ſuch of the Deſerters as are now in Great-Britain or Ireland, or in the Garriſon of Gibraltar, or Iſland of Minorca, do ſurrender themſelves on or before the 30th of *June* 1770, either to the Regiments to which they belonged, or to any others on thoſe Stations, or to any recruiting Party of the Forces; the Deſerters from the Cavalry to ſurrender to ſome Corps of the Cavalry, and Deſerters from the Infantry, to ſome Corps of the Infantry.

2dly. That ſuch Deſerters as are now in North-America, the Weſt-Indies, or Africa, do ſurrender themſelves on or before the 31ſt Day of *December*, 1770, to their reſpective Regiments, or to any others which may be ſtationed at the Places, where ſuch Deſerters happen to be.

3dly. That they ſhall be entitled to the Benefit of this Pardon, upon their declaring from what Corps they deſerted, and conſenting to enliſt in the Corps to which they ſhall have ſurrendered.

4thly. And whereas it has been repreſented to the King, that many of the ſaid Deſerters, may have ſince enliſted into other Corps, and may be now ſerving therein, his Majeſty is graciouſly pleaſed to extend to ſuch Deſerters the Benefit of this Pardon, and to permit them to continue to ſerve in ſuch Corps, upon their confeſſing their Deſertion to their Commanding Officer.

5thly. And whereas it is probable that many of the ſaid Deſerters either from Age or Infirmities, may not now be fit to be received again into the Service, it is his Majeſty's Pleaſure that, upon ſuch Deſerters applying to the Commanding Officer of any Corps of the Land Forces, and confeſſing their Deſertion, a Certificate ſhall be granted to them under the Regimental Seal, and ſigned by the Commanding Officer, of their having ſurrendered themſelves agreeable to his Majeſty's Pleaſure herein ſignified, which Certificate ſhall entitle them to the full Benefit of this Pardon.

6thly. And whereas ſeveral of the ſaid Deſerters have been apprehended, and are now in Goal or in Military Cuſtody, his Majeſty is graciouſly pleaſed to extend to them his Free Pardon, of which they are to have the full Benefit, upon their Arrival at their reſpective Regiments, or upon their being permitted to enliſt in any other Corps of his Majeſty's Land Forces.

By his Majeſty's Command,
BARRINGTON.

To be ſold at the Britiſh Coffee-

Houſe, in Kingſtreet, Boſton, at Public Vendue, on Thurſday the 14th of June next, at 12 o'Clock at Noon, the following Parcels of Land, viz.

1. One forty-eighth Part of the whole Kennebeck Purchaſe from the late Colony of New-Plymouth, conſiſting of Fifteen hundred and fifty Acres on the Eaſt ſide of Kennebeck River, about 6 Miles above the Court Houſe in Pownalborough, fronting on the ſaid River, being half a Mile wide, and running five Miles back: About Twenty four hundred Acres fronting on Cobbiſeconte Stream, and running back about ten Miles to the Weſtern Boundary of ſaid Purchaſe: And four hundred Acres on the Eaſt ſide of Kennebeck River, about four Miles above Fort Weſtern, being Number 44; beſides what ſaid forty eighth will be intitled to of all the Lands in ſaid Purchaſe that lie in Common.

2. Fourteen hundred and ſeventy Acres of Land abutting upon Kennebeck River, half a Mile wide, and running Eaſt South Eaſt five Miles from the River, about three Miles above the Court Houſe in Pownalborough.

3. About twenty five hundred Acres of Land on the Weſt Side of Kennebeck River, about two Miles below Fort Weſtern, one Mile wide, and four and a half Miles deep, bounding Weſterly on Great Cobbiſeconte Pond, and Eaſterly on the ſaid River.

4. Two hundred and fifty Acres of Land in two Diviſions on the Eaſt Side of Kennebeck River, near Fort Weſtern, being Number 27.

5. Two hundred and fifty Acres of Land in two Diviſions, on the Weſt Side of Kennebeck River, almoſt oppoſite to Fort Weſtern being Number 9.

6 Nine hundred Acres of Land at ſeven Mile Brook, abutting on the Eaſt Side of Kennebeck River, with a good Stream through it, about ſeven Miles above Fort Weſtern.

7. And four hundred Acres of Land adjourning to Fort Halifax.

For further Particulars enquire of Henry Alline, the Proprietors Clerk, at his Office in King-ſtreet, BOSTON.

Boſton, April 20th, 1770.

TO BE SOLD,

A healthy, ſtrong Negro Girl,

about 11 Years old, born and bro't up in the Country, about 12 Miles from Boſton, and is now fit to be bro't up to any kind of Buſineſs. For further Particulars inquire of Joſeph Gould, of Lynn, or the Printers hereof.

TO be ſold in Shrewſbury, ſituated upon the Poſt-Road, leading from Boſton to Springfield, a very convenient Tanyard, Tanhouſe and Currier's Shop, alſo a convenient Dwelling-Houſe, with one acre of Land, and is within about one Mile and a half of the Meeting-Houſe. For further Particulars, enquire of Jonas Jones, upon ſaid Premiſſes.

TO BE SOLD.

TWO new Chaiſe, and one ſecond-hand one, cheap for Caſh. Inquire of Edes and Gill.

This is to give Notice to all Gen-

tlemen, Travellers and others, That this Day will be opened in New-London, by the Subſcriber, THE LONDON COFFEE HOUSE, near the Court-Houſe, where may be had genteel Entertainment for Man and Horſe—There is adjoining a large and commodious Wharff for Navigation; alſo Stores, Stables, Yard, &c. for the Reception of Horſes and Stock; and every thing done with Alacrity and Diſpatch, and on the moſt reaſonable Terms, by their obedient humble Servant,

New-London, April 25, 1770. THOS. ALLEN.

TO be ſold at Vendue at the Houſe of Joſeph Beaman, Innholder, in Leominſter, in the County of Worceſter, on Tueſday the 15th Day of May next at One of the Clock in the Afternoon (if not ſold at private Sale before) a good Farm in ſaid Leominſter, containing One Hundred Acres, with a good Dwelling-Houſe and Barn thereon, and a good young Orchard, within Two Miles of the Meeting-Houſe; for further Particulars, enquire of Jotham Bennitt or Jacob Bennett both of Leominſter.

Leominſter, April 18, 1770.

TO Cover this Seaſon at Mr. Bradiſh's in Cambrige, SHAKESPARE, bred at Croyden, in Surry, and imported laſt Fall, at the Requeſt of a Number of Gentlemen, to introduce a Breed of fine Horſes into this Country. He will Leap at the low Price this Year of Half a Guinea a Mare. He was got by Careleſs, a favorite Horſe of his late Royal Highneſs the Duke of Cumberland, let out to Mares, becauſe no Horſe in England would ſtart againſt him. He is now the Property of his Grace the Duke of Kingſton, and covers at Holme Pierpont, at Ten Guineas a Mare. Careleſs was got by Regulus, Son to Lord Godolphin's late Arabian. Shakeſpare's Dam was got by Old Cade, out of the famous Silver Tail Mare; both of whoſe Pedigrees and Performance is ſo well known to all Sportſmen, it is needleſs to ſay further. This proves him as high a blooded Horſe as any in England; and for Strength, Size and Beauty, cannot be outdone. (Ap. 28. 3w.)

All Perſons who have any De-

mands upon the Eſtate of Capt. *Hugh McDaniel*, late of *Boſton*, Rope-Maker, deceas'd, are deſired to bring in their Accounts, and thoſe who are indebted thereto are requeſted to ſettle as ſoon as convenient, with *Sarah McDaniel*, Adminiſtratrix.

The Subſcriber begs Leave to ac-

quaint all the Gentlemen that formerly favored the late Mr. *Hugh McDaniel* with their Cuſtom, that he intends for the future to carry on the Buſineſs at the ſame Rope-Walk, where they or any new Cuſtomer may depend upon having their Work performed with Fidelity & Diſpatch.

(6w.) HUGH TARBETT.

To be Sold by the Subſcriber, at

at his Building-Yard at Taunton, three new Veſſels, viz. One of about 160 Tons, and one of about 145 Tons, both finiſhed; and one now Building, betwixt 80 and 90 Tons, built for the Subſcriber by Benjamin Hood, formerly a Boſton-Builder, and equal to any of any burthen, to be had in New-England. With reſpect to the terms of purchaſe, and exact Dimenſions of ſaid Veſſels, information may be had at the Stores of Jonathan and John Amory, or Mr. James Anderſon, Merchants in Boſton; or at ſaid Taunton, where ſaid Veſſels are, by the Subſcriber. (6w.) JOHN ADAM.

Juſt imported from Jamaica, in the Ship Spaniſh Town Packet, JONATHAN DEAN, Maſter, and to be ſold very cheap for Caſh by JOHN DEAN & TIMOTHY PENNY, on John Hancock, Eſq'rs; Wharf, viz.

Choice *Jamaica* Sugars in Hog-

ſheads, Tierces and Barrels, Rum in Iron-Bound Hogſheads.——Likewiſe a few Iron-Bound Caſks of old Jamaica Spirit.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

A Quantity of Two and Two-& half Inch Black Oak Plank. Any Perſon having ſuch to diſpoſe of, may hear of a Purchaſer, by applying to the Printers hereof.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That

a valuable Tract of Land lying partly in *Bowdoinham*, and near to *Kennebeck* River, in the County of *Lincoln*, is now ſetling; and there ſtill remain about Twenty Lots to be diſpoſed of to Setlers.

The ſaid Lots are very commodiouſly laid out, and contain 150 Acres each; which on eaſy Conditions of Settlement will be given away to good Setlers, that ſhall be well recommended for their Honeſty and Induſtry.

Perſons of ſuch a Character inclining to become Setlers may apply to *Abraham Preble*, Eſq; in *Bowdoinham*, or to Mr. *John Read* near the Rev. Mr. *Moorhead*'s Meeting-Houſe in *Boſton*, who will give them further Information.

To be Sold at the Houſe of Mr. Winſlow,

Innholder in Peterſham, in the County of Worceſter, at Public Vendue, on Wedneſday the 23d Inſt. at Noon, a Tract of Land in ſaid Peterſham, taining more than 700 Acres, moſt of it choice Land and well timbered: with two Houſes and the Remains of a Saw-Mill & Griſt-Mill thereon: about two Miles from the Rev. Mr. Whitney's Meeting-Houſe in ſaid Town, and formerly the Eſtate of Jonathan Preſcott, Eſq; deceaſed.—Thro' ſaid Land runs the County Road, and alſo a River (a conſtant Stream) extremely commodious for Mills. The ſaid Land may be conveniently divided into ſeveral Farms, as may ſuit the Purchaſers, who (if it be inconvenient to pay the Money on the Sale) may have a reaſonable Time to pay the ſame, giving good Security on Intereſt. Enquire of Edes & Gill.

Thomas Lee,

Has to ſell at his Store in King-Street,

RUSSIA Duck,	Callicoes & long Cloths,
Ravens ditto,	Caſtor and Felt Hats,
Gun Powder,	Breeches Pieces,
Shot,	German Serges,
Bar Lead,	Silk Mitts and Gloves,
Writing Paper,	Ribbons,
Quills,	Gold and Silver Lace.

Such Articles as are not allow'd by the Agreement of the Merchants to be now Imported, were Imported in 1768.

Taken up laſt Friday in Roxbury,

near the Meeting-Houſe, A WATCH, the Owner may have it again by applying to Jacob Cummins of Roxbury, telling the Marks, and paying the Charge of this Advertiſement.

Imported in the laſt Ship from London, Capt. Davis, and And to be ſold by

Lydia Dyar,

At the North-End, near the North-Battery.

ALL ſorts of Engliſh Beans, Early Charlton Pease, Early Golden Hotſpur, large Marrowfats, Dwarf and Blue ditto, early Hotſpur, and Spaniſh Marrata and Leadman's Dwarf ditto, early Yorkſhire, early and low Dutch, green and curl'd Yellow Savoy, and large Winter and Red Cabbage, early and late Colliflower, Double Peppergraſs and double Parſley, Spinnage, Sallery, curl'd Endive, Red Beets, Salmon and ſhort top Radiſh, early Yellow and Orange Carrot, Silver, White & Red Onion, Thyme, Balm, Summer Savory, Sweet Marjoram, Sage, Turkey long & prickly Cucumber, early Dutch Turnip, Cabbage, Gauze, Marble and curl'd Lettuce, Red and White Clover, Hemp and Flower Seeds, warranted to be the laſt Year's Growth.

TO BE SOLD,

A few Casks of Claret, a few ſmall

Caſks of French Brandy, and ſome beſt Caſtile Soap in Boxes. Enquire of JOHN HOMER, at Store No. 2, on the Long-Wharff. tbctf.

Province of the *Maſſachuſetts-Bay.*

A Memorial of *James Locke*, jun.

Agent for the Town of Aſhby, ſetting forth, that in June 1768, he preſented a Petition to the General Court then ſitting, in behalf of ſaid Town, praying a Tax of One Penny Half Penny per Acre may be laid on the Lands of the Non-Reſident Proprietors for Five Years, for ſettling the Goſpel among them, building a Houſe for the public Worſhip, and making Roads, which Prayer was ſo far heard that the Court ordered the Non-reſident Proprietors to be notified, which was complied with by the Memorialiſt, and in June laſt attended the Court and had a ſecond hearing, but the Order of the former Court being to make Anſwer to that Court which was diſſolved, the Anſwer to ſaid petition was deferred to the next Seſſion, and the proprietors to be again notified, but being at a great diſtance from the preſs by miſtake the Notification was not inſerted in the public Prints, therefore prays, that a further Day may be given for a hearing of ſaid Petition.

In COUNCIL, March 31. 1770.

Read again and Revived, and Ordered, That the Petitioner notify the Non-reſident Proprietors, of the ſaid Petition, by inſerting the Subſtance of it in two of the Boſton News-Paper three Weeks ſucceſſively, that they may ſhew Cauſe, on the ſecond Wedneſday of the next Sitting of the General Court, why the Prayer thereof ſhould not be granted. And the Petitioner is directed at the ſame Time to lay before this Court an account of the Number of Acres of unimproved Lands in the Town of Aſhby, belonging to the Non-reſident Proprietors thereof.

Sent down for Concurrence,
JOHN COTTON, D. Secr.

In the Houſe of Repreſentatives, April 2. 1770.

Read and concurred, T. CUSHING Speaker.

CHOICE CHOCOLATE made and Sold by *John Goldſmith*, at the Corner Shop leading down *John Hancock*, Eſq'rs; Wharff, by the large or ſmall Quantities.—Alſo all Sorts of Groceries.

The Chocolate will be warranted good, and ſold a the cheapeſt Rates.—Caſh given for Cocoa.

Cocoa manufactured for Gentlemen in the beſt Manner.

ALSO, Choice COCOA and Cocoa Nut Shells

Beſt Sperma Ceti Candles,

Warranted Pure,

MADE AND SOLD by JOHN LANGDON in *Fleet-Street*, above HANCOCK's *Wharf*, near the *Old North Meeting Houſe*. He alſo ſells the *beſt Refin'd Sperma Ceti Oil* by the Barrel. Beſt *Tallow Candles* mould and dipp'd, and Bayberry Wax Candles. ALL *as low as they can be had at any Place in Town.*

4 Wanted as an Apprentice, a ſprightly Lad of about 12 Years of Age, and of a good Diſpoſition.

Chocolate, warranted good, made

and ſold at the loweſt Prices, in large or ſmall Quantities, by JAMES COOKE, at the New Mills in Boſton. Alſo Cocoa Nutt Shells.

Cocoa manufaſtur'd for Gentlemen in the beſt and niceſt Manner, and on very reaſonable Terms.

Boſton, Printed by EDES & GILL, *in Queen-Street*, 1770.